



Nine PCR amplifications that differed only in the amount of DNA polymerase used, as indicated in diagram (U=units of DNA polymerase) were monitored for 50 thermocycles for the fluorescence produced as double-stranded DNA accumulated in the presence of EtBr. The net increase in fluorescence is directly proportional to the amount of double-stranded DNA made by that cycle. This experiment demonstrates that the rate of double-stranded DNA production is not simply related to the amount of DNA polymerase used.